

First Units Of 76th Division Land To-day From Kroonland

ALL ACTIVITIES TO BE RESUMED AT UNIVERSITY

New Haven, Dec. 11.—Demobilization of the Students' Army Training Corps at Yale University on Dec. 21 will see immediate resumption of undergraduate activities in athletics and fraternities. During the holidays, team captains and managers who have been released from military or naval service will undertake readjustments in order that calls may issue for candidates to report for the several branches of sport which may be followed in the winter months. All sports will be immediately organized except football.

The fraternities will reopen their houses and make ready to elect members from the sophomore class late in January. The Sheffield Scientific School fraternities will have a new agreement in the choice of the senior societies will reopen their terms.

It is expected that more than 1,500 men in college will register early in January for athletic teams. The general athletic policy is expected to be formulated very little delay. The Yale Daily News, the Yale Record and the Yale Daily News will begin publication and the Yale Dramatic club will begin rehearsals coincident with the resumption of academic sources.

PUBLIC SERVICE VEHICLES WILL BE INSPECTED

The Motor Vehicle Department has made arrangements to conduct an inspection trip, through its inspectors, before registration of any public service motor vehicle. The process to be followed amounts to this:

Each person applying for registration of a car for public service purposes will be assigned to an inspector for examination of equipment of the car proposed to be registered, and until passed by the inspector, no registration will be allowed. No charge will be made for first examination, but for a second or subsequent examination, when made necessary by defects, a fee of two dollars will be charged.

This project is the result of a large number of complaints and convictions relating to cars used for public service purposes, where equipment—especially lights and brakes—are originally out of order, or become so after use.

The test will provide a standard whereby the Department and all enforcement officers will know each other's service motor vehicle to be properly equipped at the time of inspection. The Department will then insure that it is kept so, and actual inspections will be made at short intervals.

The safety of passengers of public service cars and of the public in general requires that they be driven by reliable service motor vehicle operators. To hold to strict accountability for their equipment.

KRUPPS TO MAKE PEACE MATERIALS

Amsterdam, Dec. 11.—The directors of the Krupp Munition Works have announced their intention to transform the plant into a factory devoted to the production of peace materials. The workers there to make proposals for the manufacture of peace materials, according to the Cologne Gazette.

TO STOP PRICE REGULATION

Washington, Dec. 11.—Government supervision over the steel industry and steel prices fixing will end December 31. The War Industries Board announced today after a conference with spokesmen of the industry.

The question of continuation of government supervision of the steel industry was discussed at a meeting today of the steel committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute with the War Industries Board.

The attitude of the government representatives was said to be that regulation of prices and supervision of the steel industry should cease January 1, the government retaining only the right of embargo on exports.

TO PROLONG ARMISTICE

Amsterdam, Dec. 11.—Discussion over the prolongation of the armistice between the allies and Germany will begin at Tervre on December 12, according to the North German Gazette. All shipping on the Rhine is now under the control of the inter-allied commission.

INCLUDES ALL CLASSES.

Darmstadt, Hesse, Tuesday, Dec. 10.—(By the Associated Press)—The Hessian Workmen's Peasants' and Soldiers' Council has been dissolved and will be replaced by the "People's Council for the Republic of Hesse." This council will include representatives of all classes of the people, not socialists alone.

Cancel Contracts on Wooden Ships

Washington, Dec. 11.—Cancellation of all outstanding contracts for construction of wooden ships where builders have not spent more than \$200,000 on a ship has been determined upon by the shipping board.

This applies to yards on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts. Contracts for 100 ships of this type were suspended recently, and many of these are affected by the decision, though officials of the board would not attempt today to estimate the number.

Headquarters Troop of the Division, Major General Hodges Command Which Saw Fighting As Replacement Troops at St. Amand—1,500 Soldiers Come in on Canopic, Landing at Boston.

New York, Dec. 11.—Swarming down the gang plank ladder, with helmets, "Gott mit uns" belts and sections of machine guns captured from the Germans, the first units of the 76th Division, New England troops, set foot once more on American soil today from the transport Kroonland. They were the headquarters troop of the division, Major General Hodges command, which saw fighting as replacement troops and was stationed at St. Amand just before the armistice was signed.

The men filed down on the pier cheering and singing with other troops which came back on the ship and were sent to Camp Merritt, N. J., before being returned to New England for demobilization.

Officers aboard the Kroonland were: Brigadier General H. J. Hatch, Captain Walter Camp, Jr., son of the famous Yale coach, Major A. J. Denning, of the Marine Corps, Colonel F. R. Hunter of the Third Field Artillery Brigade, Colonel O. F. Harvey, of the 109th Field Artillery Regiment, and Captain C. E. Glazebrook of the 12th Artillery. Colonel Hunter saw continuous service at the front from July 31st. On October 4 his right foot and leg were smashed by a bursting shell. He served in the Verdun sector and participated in the fighting at Chateau Thierry and in the St. Mihiel salient. Major Denning is recovering from three machine gun bullet wounds in the right arm.

With the distinction of being a "Queen of Honor" Mrs. S. S. Kalk, of Washington, D. C., who was in charge of the naval branch of the Y. M. C. A. at Brest, was a passenger. Mrs. Kalk, whose son, Esmail Kalk, lost his life in rescuing survivors of the torpedoed destroyer Jacob Jones, will christen a destroyer named in her son's honor to be launched at Fall River, Mass., shipyard, on Dec. 19.

The Kroonland, which left Liverpool more than a week ago, brought 63 officers, 1,180 enlisted men and 106 civilians. Thousands of welcoming relatives and friends were at the dock. In addition to the wounded the Kroonland brought nurses, civilians and members of a French mission. The soldiers included casualties, the 394th Ambulance company; headquarters detachment, headquarters troops, and a postal unit of the 76th Division, New England.

Boston, Dec. 11.—The White Star liner Canopic, escorted by reception boats containing military and naval authorities and state and city officials, steamed up the harbor early today and discharged nearly 1,500 soldiers from overseas. The soldiers entrained immediately for Camp Devens, where they will be demobilized. For the most part they are from western states and include aviation units which have been training in England.

Major John F. Ruehlis, U. S. A., was in charge of the troops, which included:

The 21st, 39th, 292nd Aero squadrons and Sections 1, 2 and 3 of the First Handley-Page aircraft acceptance park. There were 26 unattached officers. The 21st Aero squadron had been ordered to embark for France on Nov. 19 for service at the front. When the armistice was signed the squadron was sent to Liverpool, instead for passage home.

Lieut. Robert M. Bridges of Easton, Pa., adjutant of the First Handley-Page acceptance park, gave some details.

TRAVELS EASTERN COAST BY AUTO

From Dublin, New Hampshire, to Florida, is the trip F. A. Whitcomb proposes to make in his "house on wheels." Mr. Whitcomb has a Jeffery car and a half truck and instead of having a regular body on the truck he has a box shaped body.

Mr. Whitcomb left Dublin the first fall of snow which was about a week ago and started for the South. Beside him he has his wife and two boys. In the car he has two beds, four chairs, table and an oil stove. Besides a chifferoni two closets and everything else that would go to make it cozy.

Mr. Whitcomb will go to Florida for the winter and will then turn homeward.

WILSON'S IDEAS ARE NOT AGAINST BRITISH INTEREST

London, Dec. 11.—As a result of informal conversations regarding President Wilson's freedom of the seas proposals, the British government now is in possession of concrete suggestions which are more understandable than the "free seas" clause in Mr. Wilson's 14 points, according to the Express.

President Wilson, the newspaper says, has information showing that Great Britain cannot surrender the right of search, the contraband law and the right to enforce blockade. It is understood that Mr. Wilson's proposals do not include the abandonment of any of these rights and that they are generally in no wise antagonistic to British interests.

STATE GRANGE MEETING.

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 11.—In this morning's business session of the Massachusetts State Grange, Carlton D. Richardson of West Brookfield, was elected to the executive committee and Mrs. George L. Waterman of Pittsfield, a member of the board of trustees for the educational aid board. The report of T. H. Flarity, treasurer, gave grand total assets of \$24,591.42.

ON FEDERAL TRADE COMM.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Huston Thompson, of Colorado, assistant attorney general, was nominated today by President Wilson to be a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

PRESIDENT TO REACH BREST EARLY FRIDAY

George Washington Changes Its Course After Leaving the Azores.

LEAVE FOR PARIS IN AFTERNOON

Messages From Steamer Sent to France and Relayed Back to America.

Brest, Dec. 11.—(By the Associated Press)—The U. S. S. George Washington, with President Wilson and party aboard, changed its course after leaving the Azores and will arrive in Brest in advance of the time announced, according to a naval wireless dispatch received today.

The President now is expected to reach Brest at 10 o'clock Friday morning, instead of at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He will leave for Paris at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

A heavy "sou'wester" blew up during the night, stirring big seas off the coast and leaving whitecaps and waves which had been placed in the city.

The authorities are erecting a pavilion on quay No. 3 where President Wilson will first set foot in France. The interior which will be decorated with flags and flowers, will contain a platform where French ministers will extend their first greetings to the President.

A wireless message from the George Washington today asked that the American journalists who were on the U. S. S. Orizaba, which left New York in advance of the George Washington, remain on board that vessel until after landing of the President. However, the Orizaba reached Brest yesterday and the entire party of newspapermen landed and went to Paris last night.

Beginning today, according to naval experts, communications from the transport George Washington carrying President Wilson to the peace conference, will be sent to France and relayed back to this country instead of coming direct to stations in the United States. This has been done since the George Washington getting beyond effective range of her own wireless plant.

The high powered stations on this side will be able to reach the ship for the entire voyage, but the line's plant is not strong enough to insure her replies being received.

CONFERENCE FOR DEC. 16 PUT OFF BY HUN CABINET

Berlin, Monday, Dec. 9.—(By the Associated Press)—The German cabinet has sent a wireless message to the Russian government asking it not to send a delegation to Berlin for a conference planned for December 15. The reason given was the "present situation."

The Russian Bolshevik delegates were invited by the executive committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council against the wishes of the cabinet. The opposition of the cabinet has been strengthened, beyond all doubt, by accusations made by Adolf Joffe, the Bolshevik ambassador to Germany, who has made a statement saying Ministers Haase, Barth and others were friendly toward him and actively seconded his plan to introduce Russian troops into Germany.

In spite of these denials, Joffe's accusations have created a painful impression in many quarters.

KAISER WILL NOT STATE POSITION

London, Dec. 11.—William Hohenzollern will not make any statement as to his efforts to prevent the outbreak of war in 1914, according to the American correspondent of the Express. The correspondent finally has succeeded in having submitted to Herr Hohenzollern questions as to his past attitude before war and his steps toward peace.

The Kaiser much appreciates your message and thanks you. He says: "Well, if there is any possibility of my becoming a defendant, I prefer postponing anything I have to say until that time. In addition, I do not desire in any way to compromise any member of the government as it existed at the time of the outbreak of the war."

SMITH WOUNDED FOR THIRD TIME

Thomas J. Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Smith, 1414 Pembroke street, appears on today's casualty list as severely wounded. Corporal Smith has been wounded three times and is now at the hospital at Camp Dix, has written many interesting letters to his parents telling of his experiences. The second time he was wounded, one of his letters stated, he was granted a leave of absence, which he refused, telling his commanding officer that he wanted instead to get back on the firing line for another chance at the Hun. Another letter tells of the time he was cited for bravery and made corporal.

He volunteered to take an important message through an exposed section and was severely wounded, delivering it. He dropped fainting from loss of blood.

His parents are anxiously waiting word from him, as his latest letter stated that the doctors had just removed ten pieces of shrapnel from his body, and that there were more left.

Navy Department announced the discovery of an inert gas, non-inflammable, for use in balloons, dirigibles and other lighter than air craft.

United States Steel Corporation reports unutilized tons on books for November, \$124,662 tons.

COUNT CZERNIN REVEALS EFFORTS MADE FOR PEACE

Paints Ludendorff As Man Who Stood Between Central Empires and Peace.

GERMAN PEOPLE HAD LONG WANTED PEACE

Says President Wilson Was Only Man Who Did Not Want to Crush Germany.

Vienna, Monday, Dec. 9.—Count Czernin, the former Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, discusses today his efforts and that of the Austrian government to end the war and outlines what in his estimation were the problems to be settled before peace could be made secure. He expressed hope for an agreement among the nations to disarm.

Count Czernin declared the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty was the work of the German military leaders and painted General Ludendorff, the quartermaster general of the German army and virtual dictator of the empire's military policy in the last days of the conflict, as the man who stood between the Central empires and peace on numerous occasions. Efforts to induce the German government to make concessions of an important nature seemed at times to be near success, but Ludendorff was adamant.

Recounting the desperate efforts on the part of Austria to reach some sort of peace before the final and absolute collapse of both the Austrian and German empires, Count Czernin said: "The German people wanted peace long ago, and even Emperor William wanted to see the end of the war but the attitude of England prevented steps being taken. Emperor William said to me on one occasion: 'How can we get peace with England by declaring we must be destroyed?'"

"Nothing is more dangerous in politics than to do things as you wish to see them; not as they are. We understood that the only way to peace matters was to get England and Germany to agree."

"With the knowledge of Emperor Charles, I proposed to Emperor William that Austria would give Germany the province of Galicia and permit her to have her way in Russian Poland, provided Alsace and Lorraine were ceded back to France. I went to Kreizenach and presented the plan to Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, then German foreign minister. Later he informed me that the plan was to decline to enter into the scheme. I do not know whether or not Ludendorff had a hand in the matter, but I was informed that it was impossible to give up Alsace and Lorraine because the German people never would consent to permit the loss of land which had cost so much blood."

"The situation of Germany was dangerous, but nothing could be done. Our conversations were pleasant and friendly, and our sacrifices were appreciated by officials. I saw, however, that I could not arrange the matter because Germany was obliged to obey the military party. I then tried another way. Unknown to the Germans, I sent Herr Vessilko, a Socialist member of parliament, to Berlin to talk with Matthias Erberger, the clerical leader, and Dr. Albert C. W. Suedemann, a Social member of the Reichstag. He was to tell them why the war must end and give them both to understand that another peace resolution should be introduced in the Reichstag, directed against both the military party and the pan-Germans."

"At this juncture, however, the German army began to win victories once more and the Reichstag did nothing. Thus we were badly situated. When our chances were bad, they would not talk peace. When we were winning, Ludendorff would not consent to permit us to negotiate. I always wanted to bring about peace, and several times had an impression that I might succeed."

"I sent Count Mensdorff to Switzerland to see General J. C. Smuts (who was in Switzerland at the time) in the interests of the British government. He succeeded, but I was unable to tell just what terms Germany would make. I do not recall that Mr. Lloyd George, the British premier, mentioned any conditions. The last February, Germany assured me that no definite offers were received from England, and I believe this was true."

"England appeared to intend to crush Germany, and France showed a similar attitude. President Wilson was the only head of an allied power who did not appear to have this in mind. Emperor William could not bring himself to yield Alsace and Lorraine."

"I never by word or intimation used the Colonel's name, but gave to our President his place among the names of the great men who will go down in history because of this war."

THINKS WILSON'S NAME IS AMONG THE GREAT MEN

But Dr. Campbell Says He Never Said Roosevelt Would Not Call on Pope.

Dr. Archibald F. Campbell said today that the matter of the Times report of his address at Washington Park church, Sunday:

"Your informant correctly informed you as to my words about President Wilson going to the Vatican, but left out of his statement my finishing remark. The President, who is a large Catholic constituency and may be right, but there is no Papal delegate at the Court of St. James."

"If your informant is an admirer of Colonel Roosevelt (as I myself am) he would never have said that I said the Colonel would not do this, as history does not bear this statement out."

Government housing propositions where 75 per cent. of the work is not completed, will be stopped.

An investigation into the National Security League of New York and other similar organizations was ordered by the House.

Nobel committee will not award any Peace Prize this year.

BELGIUM WANTS HOLLAND CLASSED WITH GERMANY

London, Tuesday, Dec. 10.—Belgium claims that the peace conference will be directed, not only against Germany, but against Holland, according to the Etropole of Antwerp, which quotes the Belgian minister of foreign affairs as follows:

"Obviously our first demand from Germany will be the restitution of all of which was robbed in hundreds of ways. As far as territorial readjustments are concerned, if you carefully read between the lines of the passages of the recent speech from the throne which refers to the old treaties they will tell you as much as I can."

The passages in question deal especially with the international treaty of 1839 which fixes the status of Belgium. This treaty deprived the young kingdom of Belgium of the principal portions of her provinces of Luxembourg and Limburg and enriched the German confederation by the Belgian towns of the province of Liege such as St. Vith, Eupon, Malmady and Montjoie. It likewise made the kingdom of the Netherlands master of the lower Scheldt.

ASKS COURT TO ALLOW ALIMONY PENDING TRIAL

Mrs. Rundle's Counsel Files Motion on Short Calendar of Superior Court.

Motion for an allowance of alimony pending the trial of her action for divorce, now pending in the superior court, has been filed to be placed on the short calendar for hearing Friday before Judge Haines by counsel for Gladys Justin Rundle against Samuel Hardee Rundle of Danbury. Notice of the claim for alimony pendente lite was received in the office of the superior court clerk today.

The Rundles were married in October, and lived together but a couple of weeks, when the bride left her husband, and a short time later petition for divorce was filed in the superior court here. Allegations of intolerable cruelty are made in the petition.

Rundle is many years older than his bride, and is one of the wealthy business men of Danbury. In her petition Mrs. Rundle alleges he possesses an estate worth at least \$2,000,000, and makes claim for alimony. The motion now on the calendar is for alimony pending the trial of the divorce.

The sensational marriage of the Rundles, followed in such a short time by an application for divorce has created quite a sensation in Danbury where the parties are well known.

DR. G. W. HAWLEY NOW RANKS AS LIEUT.-COLONEL

Bridgeport Physician Wins Promotion—Commands Base Hospital No. 9.

Word was received in this city today, that Dr. George W. Hawley, who has been in France for over 18 months, serving with a medical unit of the French army before America entered the war, has been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. Mrs. George W. Hawley verified the report at her home, 2643 Washington avenue. She said that she recently had a letter from the doctor and that he informed her he was in the best of health and spirits.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hawley is now in command of American Base Hospital No. 9 "Somewhere in France." When America entered the war, Lieutenant-Colonel Hawley applied for a transfer from the French army and was commissioned a captain in the Medical Corps of the United States army. Later his phenomenal success in treating, apparently hopelessly disabled soldiers won him the rank of major. His promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel was not a surprise to his many friends in Bridgeport who have been hearing of his splendid work. The promotion of a medical man to the rank now attained by Dr. Hawley is somewhat of a rarity in the American army.

Dr. Hawley, before he left for France was one of the most noted orthopedic surgeons in the east and had a large practice in this city. He has studied under the most eminent of foreign physicians, who are noted for their work in bone diseases.

Bronson Hawley, a brother of the Lieutenant-Colonel was killed in action in one of the first engagements of the American troops on French soil.

LEGAL ACTION AGAINST EX-KAISER

Paris, Tuesday, Dec. 10.—Legal action against the former German emperor has been commenced by an organization of "Little Mothers."

The demand for prosecution states that the commander of the German army in April, 1916, directed that minor girls be carried away from their families, that they be submitted to medical treatment and forced into close contact with notorious women.

The statement of complaint says that, whereas said commanders were thus guilty of the crime of abduction and that they were under command of their former emperor, prosecution is demanded.

Government housing propositions where 75 per cent. of the work is not completed, will be stopped.

An investigation into the National Security League of New York and other similar organizations was ordered by the House.

Nobel committee will not award any Peace Prize this year.

HARTFORD BANK OFFICIAL TAKEN FOR EMBEZZLING

Merrick W. Chapin Alleged to Have Taken \$44,000 of Institution's Money.

Hartford, Dec. 11.—Merrick W. Chapin, assistant cashier and paying teller of the Phoenix National Bank of this city, was arrested today on the charge of embezzlement of \$44,000. He was taken before United States Commissioner Richard Carroll and held under \$5,000 bonds for the February term of the United States district court.

The arrest was made by Deputy United States Marshal John J. Keller on complaint of Daniel C. Muloney, chief national bank examiner for the Boston Federal Reserve District. Mr. Muloney made affidavit, before Commissioner Carroll that examination of Mr. Chapin's accounts showed he had embezzled and willfully misappropriated \$44,000 of the bank's funds. Assistant United States District Attorney Allan K. Smith presented the case before the commissioner. Mr. Chapin was represented by Attorney Edward J. Myers.

Mr. Chapin is 48 years old, a native of Hartford and with a wife and family resides at No. 175 Warren street. He began his banking career at age of 18 when he was employed by the American National Bank as a runner. By long and faithful service he was advanced through various grades until he became paying teller and assistant cashier in January, 1907.

When the American bank was merged with the Phoenix in May, 1912, Mr. Chapin was made assistant cashier of the consolidated bank and placed in charge of the tellers, he acting as first teller. The Phoenix utilizes several paying tellers as it takes care of some of the largest payrolls in the city, including Col's, The Underwood, and Pratt and Whitney Co.

The federal law is inexorable in cases of conviction of embezzlement from national banks, the minimum sentence that the court can impose being five years in a federal prison.

President Leon P. Broadhurst of the bank said today the bank was protected, through the usual source alleged loss by Mr. Chapin's alleged defalcations.

BOOMING GOOD ROADS.

It is predicted by people in touch with highway work, that the close of the war is going to see a nationwide movement for better roads. Pennsylvania recently voted a four to one majority for a \$50,000,000 bond issue for roads. Illinois sanctioned a \$92,000,000 issue for the same purpose. Now Minnesota is talking of borrowing \$100,000,000.

These sums seem enormous. But we are coming to realize that the old theory whereby a state would set aside a million or so a year for trunk line highways amounted to but little. Of course large sums were spent in local taxation. But much of this money was dribbled away in unscientific methods.

You can't produce food economically on a farm the outlet of which is a rough, sandy, muddy, or rutty road. Either the farmer has got to sell that food at an impossibly low figure, or it is going to increase the living cost of it to the consumer to a tremendous degree.

Furthermore, good roads help settle the help question. When trucks can make a quick journey with produce to the nearest railroad station, the farm help gets paid quicker. The farm, a farm in a good roads district can be run on less labor.

Even if all our states should carry out good road developments on the scale already undertaken by several, it would not spend one per cent. of our national wealth. The producer who is not willing to spend one per cent. of his capital to secure decent transportation facilities, is too slow for the 20th century. He belongs back in the 19th.

TOO EMPHATIC IN CONDEMNATION OF FUEL COMMISSION

Because the man who delivered his coal refused to carry it up two flights of stairs without extra pay a man named Verhele, giving his address as 63 Burroughs street called at the office of the Fuel Commission in the County Court building this morning and started a general bawling out of the clerks in the office. He was listened to until he began to abuse American citizens, when Supt. Edward Chadwick was called and he was escorted from the building. Mrs. Dillon, clerk in charge objected to his manner, which was not in strict accord with the most polite conduct.

One of the chief complaints made by Verhele was that he had lost three days of his wife's wages while she stayed at home from work waiting for the coal dealer to deliver the order. When in addition the driver demanded pay for loading it up two flights of stairs his indignation moved him to go the office of the commission with an emphatic protest.

Complaints of all kinds come to the office of the commission, some of them well founded, but most of them of a capricious nature. Verhele, who says he has been in America three years, expressed some uncompromising opinions of American citizens.

RUOSS REPORTED AS WOUNDED

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Ruoss, 649 Housatonic avenue, received a telegram Dec. 3, that Mr. Ruoss' brother, Eugene Ruoss had been severely wounded in action Oct. 19th. Private Ruoss who was sent by Draft Board 4, was employed as a laborer by Marsh Brothers, and made his home with his brother, William Ruoss, 90 Tom Thumb street. He was well known in the North End where he was a member of the 8th District Republican Club, and a ball player with the North End A. C. No word has been received from him as to the extent of his injuries.